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WINDSOR
RURAL DISTRICT

1963



ANNUAL REPORT
OF
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

To The Chairman and Councillors of the
Windsor Rural District.

Mr. Chairman, Madam & Gentlemen,


In last year's report a fairly wide but general description covered the various health services available to anyone during the course of a lifetime. Emphasis was placed on personal rather than on environmental health and much that was described related to Local Health Authority duties for which the County Council is responsible.

It was thought, in spite of the fact that the Windsor Rural District is not responsible for personal health, that the services affecting the same community would give an interesting report. Unfortunately the production of two greatly differing reports takes considerable time with the result that this year's report contains little but statistical information and statutory items which must be included. A combined report for the two districts would solve some of the difficulty and yet as the services, rural and urban, are not really comparable, separate reports should be produced. At the moment statutory requirements have been satisfied but it is the hope that more personality may be introduced into future reports.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. J. McClatchey
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.



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HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

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Chairman of the
Council Councillor J. H. F. MATTHEWS
J.P.

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(Capt. R.N.)

Councillor J. NICHOLL

Councillor C. J. SANDAVER

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS

Medical Officer of Health

S. J. McCLATCHEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,

Public Health Inspector and Building Surveyor

W. H. ROWSELL

Deputy Public Health Inspector and Building
Surveyor

W. E. BARKER

Clerical Staff

Miss H. RUSSELL

Mrs. E. A. STRINGER

Rodent Operative

G. E. FROSDICK

Engineer in charge of Sewage Pumping Station

Blacknest - E. WOOD

Manager of the Sewage Disposal Works

Bracknell - F. WALLACE

Foreman of Refuse Collection Staff

Sunningdale &

Sunninghill

- S. T. La COMBRE

Old Windsor

- T. CHUBB

NOISE

Man's evolution over thousands of years has given him time to adapt himself to changing environment and although there may have been some speeding up of man's evolution over the past 10,000 years, it has not matched the evolution of man-made environment. Man's ingenuity appears to be developing a state of environment in which some aspects are unwelcome and even deleterious to health, and noise in particular is one such man-made by-product. Let us, however, keep matters in proportion.

When man ceased to be a food gatherer and became a food grower a less nomadic way of life evolved and eventually close knit urban communities developed leading to encouragement of infection and epidemic disease which is worth remembering has, on a number of occasions, changed the then apparent course of history.

Over a million or so years man's structure has altered but it seems too much to hope that the body in itself can suitably be adapted to keep pace with environmental change and man must, in this day and age, have some regard to possible side effects of that which he produces. The natural urge to advance, be it in engineering, science or exploration, cannot be ~~restrained~~ but more and more consideration must be given to the side effects of such advance. Perhaps the side effect of the H bomb is greater than the bomb itself if the deterrent results in greater tolerance between nations.

All that has been said is in an attempt to place the problem in perspective and yet it is not to decry the efforts of the "Something must be done" brigade. Without the vociferous minority, troublesome as they can be to officialdom, public support would not be gained for a just cause. The prevention of noise is a just cause and one which can only receive support even from those whose lives are less affected by it. While one may not cease using noisy instruments the users themselves would welcome less noise therefrom.

Aircraft noise has figured greatly in public discussion for many years and is now a problem to be considered at national level with the whole community of individuals pressing government, industry and research for some amelioration. Other forms of transport, though a less acute source of trouble, are approaching the same category but in certain cases local action can be taken if excessive noise is due to neglect or is deliberate.

On a more local basis, however, is noise from industry and hence the important distinction in town planning between light and heavy industry. Even with light industry a certain level of noise can be expected which may not appear excessive to a dweller in a busy urban community but may be quite out of place in peaceful rural surroundings. With the granting of any licence for industrial use one must have regard to the surroundings and in most developments industries are grouped together. This is particularly important if work is to continue during the night because the level of noise that may be acceptable to residents during the daytime can be quite intolerable at night when one reasonably expects a certain tranquillity after a day's work and certainly while seeking sleep.

Less sympathy, however, may be felt in cases where residential development has taken place around an apparently innocuous factory. The fact remains that having granted a licence to a factory even for use as light industry, it is impracticable to stipulate the wide variety of processes which will constitute light industry and yet produce no noise or other nuisance. If a noise arises, and particularly if at night, every effort must be made to have the nuisance abated. Procedure through the courts can be protracted before the desired result is achieved and one cannot help thinking that apart altogether from foreseeing possible trouble in granting industrial licences, much more detailed qualification should apply to a particular licence.

STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	8,665
Home Population (Registrar-General's Estimate mid-year 1963)	16,300
Number of Inhabited Houses 1963 (estimated)	4,630
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1963	£780,996
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (year ending 31.3.64.) ...	£3,219.15. 10.

Causes of Death in the District during 1963

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	1
Lung, Bronchus	5	-
Breast	-	3
Uterus	-	-
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	12	12
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	2
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	12	28
Coronary Disease, Angina	25	18
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1
Other Heart Disease	12	16
Other Circulatory Disease	6	10
Influenza	6	4
Pneumonia	12	7
Bronchitis	14	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	1	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum..	1	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases..	4	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-
All Other Accidents	-	2
Suicide	2	-
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-
Totals	120	118

BIRTHS

				<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Stillbirths</u>	
				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	...	...	...	129	124	3	2
Legitimate	...	...	...	116	110	3	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	13	14		
				<u>Windsor R.D.</u>		<u>England & Wales</u>	
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...			15.5		18.2	

INFANT DEATHS

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year				4	1		
Legitimate	...	...	...	3	1		
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	-		
Total Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks				2	1		
Legitimate	...	...	...	1	1		
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	-		
				<u>Windsor R.D.</u>		<u>England & Wales</u>	
Death Rate per 1,000 Population	...			14.6		12.2	
Infant Mortality Rate	...			19.8		20.9	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age)				31.6			
Maternal Mortality Rate	...			Nil			

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS

	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 & over	Total noti- fied
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Measles	4	48	101	198	26	1	2	-	-	-	380
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 years & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

During the year there were reported 2 inward transfers, 1 outward transfer, 6 recoveries, and 1 patient refused to attend clinic, giving a total of 96 cases on the register at the end of 1963.

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REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
1963

INSPECTIONS, NOTICES SERVED AND REFERENCES TO AND OTHER WORK
CARRIED OUT
BY
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

NUMBER OF VISITS:-

Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	, 178
Water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	21
Swimming pools	...	...	...	...	...	10
Milk supplies	...	...	...	...	...	42
Food inspections	...	...	...	...	...	25
Food premises	...	...	...	...	...	117
Itinerant food vendors.	...	...	...	...	...	41
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	8
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	42
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	70
Streams and Water courses	...	...	...	...	...	41
Refuse tip	...	...	...	...	...	28
Sewage works	...	...	...	...	...	35
Pumping Stations	...	...	...	...	...	72
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	35

NOTICES:-

No. of informal notices served during the year under P.H.A's	...	...	...	...	32
No. of formal notices served during the year	...	...	...	...	6
Work carried out by Local Authority in default	...	...	...	...	Nil
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	Nil

MILK SUPPLY

Details of samples submitted for Heat Treatment and Keeping Quality are set out hereunder.

	Pasteurised (Ordinary)		Pasteurised (T.T.)		Sterilised	
	Satisfactory	Failed	Satisfactory	Failed	Satis:	Failed
Methylene Blue(Keeping Quality)	23	-	14	-		
Phosphatase (Heat Treatment)	23	-	14	-		
Turbidity "					1	-

ICE CREAM

Four samples were taken and reported by the Laboratory as Grade I

FOOD PREMISES

The following is a list of food premises in the District to which 117 visits were made during the year.

Butchers/Fishmongers	...	...	...	14
Greengrocers	...	...	...	8
Grocers, Confectioners etc	...	...	...	49
Restaurants & Cafes	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	2
Dairies	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	30

UN SOUND FOOD

The undermentioned food was surrendered and destroyed as unfit for human consumption, during 1963.

Canned Products

Vegetables	...	...	...	1 lb
Fruit	...	...	...	5 lbs
Meat	...	...	...	88 lbs
Meat Products	...	...	...	12 lbs

Fresh, Frozen & Cured Foodstuffs

Fish	...	...	...	7 lbs
Meat	...	...	...	19 lbs
Meat Products	...	...	...	7 lbs
Fruit	...	...	...	3 lbs
Vegetables	...	...	...	6 lbs

WATER SUPPLY

The District has a piped water supply throughout, and during the year under review, no adverse reports were received from the Analyst. The supply, which has proved satisfactory in quality, and quantity, is derived from the River Thames at Staines, and after treatment by filtration and Chlorination is distributed by the South West Suburban Water Co.

No dwellings are supplied by means of stand pipes.

Routine sampling is carried out by the Supply Company and by this Department, and the results of the latter are reported to the Council. The Company have kindly furnished typical chemical and bacteriological analysis of raw and treated water, quotations from which are given hereunder -

1. SAMPLE TAKEN AT INTAKE - "This sample shows slight opalescence and deposit. It has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and it is free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its contents of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. The degree of organic and bacterial impurity are very moderate.

These results indicate suitability for treatment for public supply purposes."

12th October 1964.

WATER SUPPLY CONTD/

2. SAMPLE FROM DOMESTIC SUPPLY-"This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a minute trace of copper. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It is of a high standard of organic quality and bacterial purity."

"These results show effective treatment and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes. The trace of copper in the sample is likely to be derived from a copper pipe and not to be representative of the supply."

14th October, 1964.

... ..
... .. SWIMMING POOLS

Eight samples of water from swimming pools were submitted for bacteriological examination during 1963, with, in each case, satisfactory results - i.e., "Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37° = 0 per 100 m.l." The pools concerned are in use at Public, Private and L.A. Schools, a training College and at one set of business premises.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The Council maintain a weekly collection of household refuse, which is disposed of by controlled tipping on leasehold land at South Ascot. Three 14/21 cub. yard vehicles and one Tractor (on the Tip) are in use for this purpose, in addition to one "elderly" 10 cub. yard. side loading vehicle, retained as a spare, and capable of very useful work in the case of breakdowns. Trade refuse is not collected except to a limited extent in one Parish, but by payment of an annual fee, Traders can take their refuse to the Council's Tip for free disposal.

In view of limited tipping space the Council continued its Agreement with an adjoining Authority, under which, approximately one third of the District's refuse is disposed of at that Authority's tip. At the same time, contact is being maintained with other neighbouring Councils with whom it may become necessary to combine, in formulating and establishing, some form of mechanical disposal.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In January 1959 a Public Enquiry was held into proposals by the Council to construct new sewerage works at Blacknest. Such proposals were duly rejected and no other sites being available, the Council proceeded to consider the modernisation of the existing works at Whitmoor Bog. Just four years after the 1959 Enquiry, i.e., in January 1963, the Minister intimated his decision to approve in principle the proposals to re-construct the Whitmoor Bog Works, and during that year all possible effort was made by the Council to finalise the modernisation scheme.

The re-constructed works are being designed to serve a population of 16,000 but the layout of the works would enable the Council to provide capacity for an additional 7,000 persons if necessary.

HOUSING

15 New dwellings were erected by the Council and 96 by private enterprise during 1963, and in the same period, 31 Improvement Grants were made totalling £5,999. Almost all of these related to Owner/Occupied properties, and it would appear that the 'scheme' is of very little value in securing the modernisation of tenanted dwellings.

Consideration was given to dealing with a group of properties included in the provisional Slum Clearance Programme, by the preparation of a redevelopment scheme, but after representations it was decided that the owners suggestion of a phased scheme for re-development be investigated in consultation with the County Planning Authority. Five dwellings were reported as unfit, and undertakings accepted regarding their future. Also during 1963 the Council acquired three dwellings by negotiation, with a view to carrying out modernisation works.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE

Two major schemes for relief of flooding were commenced during 1963, one at Kingswick, Sunninghill for the sum of £8,800 and one at Old Windsor for the sum of £31,741. A minor clearance scheme was also undertaken at Bouldish Farm for £240.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During the year a Contract in the sum of £2,238 was let for the erection of Public Conveniences at Old Windsor. Conveniences having previously been erected at Sunninghill and Ascot, the Parish of Sunningdale is the only part of the District still unprovided for.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council continue to employ a full time Pest Officer, and during 1963, 376 premises were treated for the destruction of rats and mice. No major infestations were found. 10% of the manholes on the Old Windsor foul sewers were test baited, but no 'takes' were recorded.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	46	40	1	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ..	52	47	1	-

FACTORIES ACTS Ctd.

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in Which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			By H. M. Ins-p'tr	By H.M. Ins-p'tr	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unmeasurable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACTS Ctd.

PART VIII of the ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Section 110				Section 111		
Nature of Work	No. of Out Workers in August list required by Sect.110(1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in sending list to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to Supply list	No. of Instances of Work in Unwholesome Premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel Making etc	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

